

# PERILS TO GREECE'S NEUTRALITY AROUND DESPITE CONCESSIONS TO ENTENTE POWERS AND EVENTS MAY YET FORCE HER TO WAR

Allied Retreat and Germanic Pursuit on Hellenic Soil Is Believed Possible.  
KING CONSTANTINE THEN MIGHT HAVE TO FIGHT.  
Could Not Expect to Expel Belligerents—Necessity of Aiding One or the Other Is Seen.

BY CLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Greece not only has yielded, but she has guaranteed that all elements of the quadruple entente will be secured, save one—that she alien her great military forces with the allies on the bloody Balkan battlefields. But in yielding, King Constantine has not removed the perils confronting the Hellenic people. The history of Greece in relation to the present great campaign now waging in Serbia is but in a small measure written. The shoals through which the Hellenic ruler and his cabinet must yet guide the state abound with treacherous waters, and doubts are expressed that the Grecian people will be able to continue their neutrality, now announced as permanent, under the combined weight of Germanic and Bulgarian armies.

In this crossing alone lies the peril to continued neutrality, for, in case the Franco-British forces are permitted to re-entrench themselves in Greece, there always is the constant danger that German and Bulgarian forces will follow them and Grecian soil made to run red with the blood of belligerents. This action would manifestly be in violation of the country's neutrality, and King Constantine, if his status, Greece would be forced to throw the weight of her military strength into the war on one side or the other. It would be impossible for Greece to give all credit to the world and all Germanic armies, and the keenest minds in London and Germany would enter the war. That the Germans and Bulgarians will have no hesitations in the pursuit of the enemy is indicated by diplomatic warnings that this will be the case.

With Bulgaria longingly looking toward the confiscation of Greece and Macedonia, Germany threatening to pursue the allies' forces onto Grecian soil in case such action is necessary and increased strong feeling by both Bulgaria and Germany against the Hellenic government brought about by her most recent announcements, it can easily be seen that the future of the Grecian government is anything but clear. Neither Bulgaria nor Germany can be expected to refuse to strike when military expediency demands, notwithstanding the previous diplomatic disavowals of intention to do so. It is possible, however, that both of these nations may regard Greece a friend as long as she does not take up arms against them, and govern their future course accordingly. The future attitude and intentions of Germany and Bulgaria are, therefore, the key to the future of Greece.

In the first place, by the ending of commercial privileges by a tacit blockade of Greece, the country was placed in a position where it could not expect to escape her lot with the central powers and the allied blockade.

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KING FERDINAND OF ROMANIA, whose government is being urged to permit Russian troops to invade Bulgaria over Rumanian soil.

Now that the entente powers have at least received definite assurances that Rumania expected to join Resistance of Teutons in Short Time.

Dardanelles Outlook.

It is particularly desired at this time that Rumania permit 200,000 Russian troops to cross her soil for an invasion of Bulgaria. This great army already is assembled on the Rumanian border and within a few hours, after the Russian government gives its consent to the invasion, the Russian army, this great force will be under way and within ten days begin to make its presence felt in the Balkan arena.

It is declared that it is extremely likely that King Constantine, reported to be already alarmed at the spreading of the Russian army, might have weighed this one point more seriously than any other in reaching a decision which for the time being materially assists the entente powers in the carrying out of their Balkan plans.

King Constantine steadfastly has maintained that the entente powers must not send troops into Greece, and Greece against any possible Bulgarian invasion in case he cast his lot with the allies. Lord Kitchener is said to have assured him that Russia, France and England would have sufficient forces at all times and that by next spring there would be 4,000,000 additional British soldiers under arms. This assurance alone is said to have had great weight with the ruler of Greece.

It also is believed that when King Constantine decided to cast his lot with the allies, he was already aware that France and Britain already had operating in the Serbian campaign he would have been inclined to lean toward the entente cause.

With Bulgaria longingly looking toward the confiscation of Greece and Macedonia, Germany threatening to pursue the allies' forces onto Grecian soil in case such action is necessary and increased strong feeling by both Bulgaria and Germany against the Hellenic government brought about by her most recent announcements, it can easily be seen that the future of the Grecian government is anything but clear.

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Disturbing Internal Conditions  
Partly Responsible for Latest Grecian Decision.

LARGE RUSSIAN ARMY  
READY TO HIT BULGARS

Rumania Expected to Join Resistance of Teutons in Short Time.

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Arrived at Odessa for use of Russians invading Bulgaria.  
Berlin announces capture of 17,400 Serbs in seizure of Mitrovitsa and Pristina.

THURSDAY.  
Montenegrins reported repulsed east of Foca.  
Germans drive Serbians back near Mitrovitsa and Stanica.

FRIDAY.  
Austrians repulse enemy and capture Cajinas.  
Kosovo plain reported to be in complete control of the Teutons.  
Germans occupy heights west of Pristina on the Stitica river.  
Germans claim capture of a total of 101,000 Serbians.

WESTERN ARENA.  
While slight gains have been made here and there by both the Germans and the Franco-British-Belgian forces on the western line, the week just closed has been marked particularly by intense aerial engagements between the two belligerents over practically the entire front. Tens of thousands of shells are being expended by the belligerents, and it is possible that the allies have again fallen back upon the policy of Go to it, who since the famous battle of the Marne, which saved Paris, has claimed that the waiting game is the best. He, however, has insisted that the allies must be constantly active, in order that there be no respite for the Teutons, and that they eventually exhaust their own resources.

Neither the expected allied or Germanic drives have been attempted in recent weeks.

Chronological Events.  
SUNDAY.  
Grenade fighting between French and German in the Ardais.  
French artillery active between the Meuse and Moselle.

MONDAY.  
Two German aces forced to land in Belgium and three in Champagne.  
One French machine falls behind German lines near Aube.

TUESDAY.  
French repulse attempt to capture their position northeast of Celles, in the Vosges.

WEDNESDAY.  
Hand-grenade fighting between Germans and French in the Ardais and in the Vosges.  
Pierce artillery engagements fought along the Belgian front.

THURSDAY.  
Twenty-three German aeroplanes bombard German camp at Achet Le Grand. General artillery engagements continued.

FRIDAY.  
French artillery blows up German ammunition depot in Fille Morte region.  
Japanned fighting in Courtes-Chaussee sector.  
Artillery engagements over most of western front.

ITALIAN ARENA.  
When the history of the present war is completely written and results of battles weighed, it is generally believed that the present struggle for Gorizia will be classed as one of the bloodiest of all times. The Italians, during the last two weeks, have hurled countless legions of men toward Gorizia on the Isonzo front. The fighting to take the town from the Austrians has gone on day and night, and 25,000 men, and tens of thousands of men, both Austrians and Italians, lie dead or wounded between the lines. The result of innumerable attacks and counter attacks, Monte San Michele, San Martino and San Sabotino have been the scene of such fierce fighting that it is declared rivulets of blood have flown down their sides. Austrians declare that the Italian have lost 1,000,000 men in the offensive since the war started. The battle for Gorizia continues. It has been reported that the Austrians have taken by the Italians, but no official announcement to this effect has been made.

It is declared that so strenuous have been the Italian attacks on the Isonzo line that the Austrians have been compelled to retreat to the Tyrol region. It also is reported that the Austrians have been driven from the Tyrol region. Gen. Cadorna, men from reaching their objective.

Chronological Events.  
SUNDAY.  
Italians renew attack on Gorizia, claiming to have put Austrians in flight at Osavina and repulsing desperate counter attacks.

MONDAY.  
Italians report storming of trenches at Monte San Michele and San Martino. Austrians claim counter attacks were successful.

TUESDAY.  
Austrians report repulse of enemy attacks at Col di Lana.

WEDNESDAY.  
Austrians report repulse of attacks on Gorizia.

THURSDAY.  
Italians beaten back five times on southern portion of Podgora, according to Vienna.

FRIDAY.  
Italians cross Isonzo, but are reported to have been forced back. Italians also claim repulse of vicious counter attacks.

SATURDAY.  
Three attacks of Italians against Col di Lana, on the Tyrolean front, reported to have been repulsed.

SUNDAY.  
Italians claim progress on Corse plateau after forcing back four Austrian attacks.

TUESDAY.  
Several hostile attacks on Podgora reported repulsed by Austrians.

WEDNESDAY.  
Austrians check for enemy at Gorizia bridgehead.

THURSDAY.  
Italians reach crest of Colvario heights.

FRIDAY.  
Italians claim capture of trenchment on Corse front.

SATURDAY.  
Austrians report repulse of Italian attacks at Monte San Michele and San Martino.

SUNDAY.  
Italians keep up heavy fire against Gorizia.

MONDAY.  
Austrian aces shell Ala, Arsiero and Riva.

TUESDAY.  
Austrians repel attacks from Monte del Subst positions.

WEDNESDAY.  
Battle between Wippach and San Martino continues day and night.

ed in Athens. Troops guard royal palace.  
German battleship reported to have struck mine in Baltic sea and sunk.  
French columns operating in German colony of Kameru to western Africa, reported to have captured Tibati.

TUESDAY.  
Russians report sinking of German cruiser near Windau, in the Baltic.  
Announcement made that Premier Skouloudis of Greece may resign, leaving Cokinos, French embassy, resigning with King Constantine.

WEDNESDAY.  
Japanese foreign minister said to have promised to send army to Europe if such action is necessary.  
Grecian government accedes to demands of allies that entente forces operate through Saloniki be not interfered with.

THURSDAY.  
French people flock to subscribe to new Greek victory.  
Greece gives guarantees to allies that her agreement will be carried out.

FRIDAY.  
Cardinal von Hartmann presents message from Emperor William to Pope.  
Lord Kitchener confers with Premier Salandra in Rome and leaves for the front to meet the King of Italy.

SATURDAY.  
Armenian women and children reported to have been cast on pyres and burned to death in the horrible punishment said to have been inflicted on men before they were slain.

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# MOVE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, BUT EXPERTS ANTICIPATE UTTER FAILURE

Ultimate Aims of Allied Nations as Individuals and Teutonic Interpretation of "Place in the Sun" Obstacles to Successful Negotiations, Says Frank H. Simonds.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

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It is the settled conviction of almost every observer of the war, both in neutral and belligerent countries, that some time within the next few weeks a definite and serious effort will be made to bring the great war to a close. For many the arrival of the kaiser at Constantinople, the successful termination of the great German drive to the Bosphorus, has been regarded as an appropriate occasion for a proposal made by a victorious emperor at the close of his most spectacular and, in a military sense, his most successful campaign.

What terms will triumph? So far, the victor, and victors do not give up their territory for peace. Now, however, the German statesman might consider the re-occupation of Metz and the little strip of territory inhabited by French-speaking people, if France, on her side, were equally ready to renounce forever the gospel of revanche and accept the decision of the treaty of Frankfurt otherwise, holding French territory in Africa as a quid pro quo. But this is the unlikeliest of all proposals, and condition of Germany.

As for the French, there is no mistake. The fact that a majority of Frenchmen believe that Germany is already beaten and that the war, however long, is now but a matter of time, is conceivable that they might consent to make peace on the terms that Germany would surrender all that Slavdom and France with no indemnity. It is just a shade more likely that if Metz and the little strip of territory inhabited by French-speaking people, if France, on her side, were equally ready to renounce forever the gospel of revanche and accept the decision of the treaty of Frankfurt otherwise, holding French territory in Africa as a quid pro quo. But this is the unlikeliest of all proposals, and condition of Germany.

The Trentino and Trieste.  
On what terms would Italy make peace? Manifestly she has not yet won Trieste or the Trentino. Her honor, however, she will leave still far from the realization of the dream that carried the arms of Savoy up the Adige valley to Bozen, annexed Gorizia, Trieste and the Italian peninsula, and the Adriatic islands and the chaotic Albania.

But the war in Austria offered Italy the Trentino, without Bozen, and the Gorizia district along the Isonzo, together with the capital of Italy and the Adriatic and Albania. Italy preferred to take her chance of winning Trieste by the sword, and she has not yet won it. The situation in the Balkans would exercise a decisive influence upon the peace negotiations. If Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece are thus to become Teutonic colonies, then the Italian dream of reviving the empire of Venice vanishes, and Italy's safety is imperiled.

It is hardly likely that Italy would desert her new allies to make peace on any terms. She has not yet won Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, but Italy would not be able to force her allies to continue the war if they were prepared to make peace and could obtain for her the same terms. In addition, the Albanian province, which would be a great thing approximating the supremacy of the Adriatic.

Teuton's Dream of Concessions.  
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